

JAPANESE

[JP,09-071417,A]

CLAIMS DETAILED DESCRIPTION TECHNICAL  
FIELD PRIOR ART EFFECT OF THE INVENTION  
TECHNICAL PROBLEM MEANS WRITTEN  
AMENDMENT

[Translation done.]

\* NOTICES \*

**JPO and INPIT are not responsible for  
any  
damages caused by the use of this  
translation.**

- 1.This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.
- 2.\*\*\*\* shows the word which can not be translated.
- 3.In the drawings, any words are not translated.

**PRIOR ART**

[Description of the Prior Art]Paints class titanium oxide with large (200-300 nm) primary particle diameter and particulate titanium oxide with small (10-50 nm) primary particle diameter are among the titanium oxide blended with cosmetics. Obliterating power was large, and when it applied to the skin, the former changed into the so-called state of a thick makeup, became an unnatural result, and since the adhesion force to skin was large, it had the tendency for a smooth feel and extensibility (mileage) to be insufficient.

[0003]It was difficult for the latter to carry out uniform dispersion to a medium, and even if it made it distribute once, there was a problem which condenses temporally, forms lumps or becomes nonuniformity. Especially when

abundant combination was carried out as cosmetics, the above-mentioned problem became remarkable, and since the adhesion force to skin was still larger, there was a problem that a smooth feel and extensibility (mileage) were insufficient.

[0004]In order to solve the above-mentioned problem, on the surface of mica with a mean particle diameter of 0.5-100 micrometers. The ultraviolet-rays cover paints which cover a particulate titanium dioxide in the covering thickness which is 5 to 20% of the weight of coating volume, and a feeling of pearly luster, brightness, and obliterating power do not reveal on parenchyma to mica are proposed (JP,5-87545,B). When these ultraviolet-rays cover paints are used as cosmetics, it is uniform and a smooth feel and extensibility (mileage) are acquired, but with an insufficient transparent feeling. Although it had the cleavage which requires cost for arranging the thickness which may be colored, alkali was eluted from the mica from which a cleavage may not arise thoroughly in the surface, but thickness may change stair-like in the mica flake of one sheet, and there were new problems -- it may have an adverse effect on the skin.

[0005]On the other hand, after this invention persons apply on a substrate desirable and smooth in the surface, dry and make the solution containing an organic metallic compound exfoliate from a substrate on a substrate, they have proposed heat-treating flake-like glass and a manufacturing method for the same. (For example, JP,3-285838,A, JP,4-37622,A). The various flake-like glass manufactured in accordance with this method is excellent in surface smoothness, its thickness is also uniform, and the slide of mileage is well good. The pearly luster pigment which covered a titania, zirconia, or those mixtures to the these flake-like glass surface is also proposed. (JP,6-116507,A). Since a substrate is synthetic glass which contains silica not less than 80%, these paints have high transparency and are colorless. It is uniform thickness, and surface smoothness is high, there is also no alkaline elution and safety is high. However, there is no smooth feel depending on the thickness and the aspect ratio of a substrate, and there was a difficulty said that mileage is also bad.

---

[Translation done.]

